

WILSON ASKS PROHIBITION DEFERRED

Will Return Railroads and Phones; Urges Revision of War Taxes; Outlines New Program for Labor; Proposes 'Arming' U. S. Tariff

HAWKER LOST IN SEA?

NO TRACE OF FLYER FOUND OFF IRELAND

Met Grief at Start of Trip, Belief; Storm Prevents Search of Sea.

London, May 20.—No definite news of the whereabouts of the Sopwith airplane carrying Harry Hawker and Lieutenant Commander Mackenzie Grieve having been received here, it was believed in admiralty circles early this afternoon that the daring aviators had come to grief soon after they left the shores of New Foundland Sunday afternoon.

According to all reports no messages came from the biplane's wireless—not even a note of farewell—and it is believed that Hawker would have sent some message unless he met with an accident soon after the start.

Off the Irish coast the weather is bad today and there are no further rumors that the Sopwith machine fell into the sea within sight of the River Shannon.

The weather is so bad off the coast of Ireland that air planes ordered by the air ministry to search for Aviator Harry G. Hawker's machine are unable to fly. There were strong southeast winds, rain and fog at intervals during the night.

Met Grief at Start? All communication centers in London air circles are without news from Hawker and Commander Grieve. The rumors that were prevalent yesterday and last night have died out. The opinion held in admiralty circles is that Hawker came to grief soon after he started.

It is pointed out that the aviator almost certainly would have sent a farewell message before getting out of radio range had an accident not befallen him in the meantime.

Many Rumors Abound. Hawker and Grieve last night were believed to have fallen into the sea only a few miles short of their goal in their flight from Newfoundland to the British Isles.

The rumors said the little Sopwith plane dropped into the Atlantic near the west coast of Ireland, only forty miles from the shore.

Wireless dispatches from the west coast stations are conflicting. Several of them say that the plane was picked up, but that the men were not found. One or two received last night said that Hawker was rescued.

Many Vessels in Search. Every available vessel was reported out on the west coast last night, sweeping over the seas in the search for the men. Even the place where they are supposed to have fallen is in doubt. The majority of the reports say that it was about forty miles off Loop head, at the mouth of the River Shannon. Other reports say that the machine went down off the Kerry coast.

A wireless dispatch to the admiralty from the Castletown station says:

"Sopwith machine down in latitude 52° 30' north, longitude 11° west, which is about forty miles west of the mouth of the Shannon."

HEAD OF SPANISH WAR VETERANS IS VICTIM OF DEATH

Washington, May 20.—Representative Carl C. Van Dyke of St. Paul, commander-in-chief of the United Spanish War Veterans, died of hemorrhage of the stomach today.

LATE BULLETINS

Helena, Mont., May 20.—Montana supreme court today upheld the constitutionality of the Montana sedition law.

Warsaw, Monday, May 19.—The Ukrainian offensive against the Poles has been completely broken, according to an official communique issued today. After hard fighting the Poles occupied Balica and Novosiolki. The Ukrainian losses were extremely heavy.

Springfield, Ill., May 20.—An order denying the application of the Chicago surface lines for a rehearing of its application for an increase in fares from five to seven cents was entered today by the Illinois public utilities commission.

MORE OF 33RD DIVISION MEN ARRIVE IN U. S.

Illinoisans Among 11,000 Arrivals—Will Go to Camp Grant.

New York, May 20.—Nearly 11,000 troops of the American expeditionary forces arrived here this morning from France on the transports Siboney, Iowan, Rochambeau, Soranton and Arizonian. The majority comprised units of the Twenty-ninth, Thirty-third, Forty-first and Eighty-second divisions, and included Brigadier General Edward L. King, formerly of Illinois.

Illinois Boys Arrive. With General King on the Siboney from Brest were four other officers and 23 men of this brigade and two other Thirty-third division units—One Hundred Thirtieth infantry, less detachment, 68 officers and 2,374 men, and One Hundred Twenty-third machine gun battalion, less detachment, 20 officers and 698 men.

These Illinois troops are assigned mostly to Camps Grant, Dodge, Gordon, Sherman, Taylor and Lee. Also on the Siboney, which brought altogether 2,300 men, were a detachment of 1 officer and 27 men of the Three Hundred Twenty-fourth field artillery, Eighty-third division, and a few casuals.

"Prairie Men Go to Grant. Camp Grant, May 20.—Twenty thousand troops of the Prairie division have been assigned to Camp Grant for demobilization. The One Hundred Twenty-ninth infantry of northern Illinois was officially listed today and will bring 2,100 men. Camp Grant has been tentatively announced as a demobilization center for the Eighty-ninth (national army) division, which originally came from Camp Funston.

Chief To Be Regular Unit. Major General Bell will become permanent commander here. The Thirty-third will become a regular army unit and be stationed here.

Major General Willard A. Holt, commander of Camp Grant, today received orders relieving him from duty here. He will go to Hoboken N. J., for assignment to the American army of occupation in Germany.

General Holbrook will be succeeded as camp commander by Major General George Bell of the Thirty-third division.

Expected Arrivals. Washington, May 20.—Expected arrivals of transports announced today follow:

Argentina, New York, June 3. 15 casual companies, 33 casual officers.

La Touraine, New York, May 29. Motor transport companies 308, 597, 711 and 799, two casual companies, 47 casual officers.

Zeppelin, New York, May 27. Headquarters troop, Eighty-third division; 213th and 214th field artillery; headquarters 155th field artillery brigade; 315th field artillery; batteries E and F, 58th casual officers, including Major General Albert Cronkett and Brigadier General James H. Dryden.

TRIBUNE LAWYER HOLDS CLIENT'S STAND JUSTIFIED

Mount Clemens, Mich., May 20.—Horace K. Tenney, peering over a rampart of law books, today continued his exposition of the law on behalf of the Chicago Daily Tribune which is being sued for \$1,000,000 by Henry Ford on a charge of libel. His argument, began yesterday, was designed to support the Tribune's contention that the case involves the entire subject of military preparedness as opposed to pacifism. He asserted that the Tribune having been accused by the plaintiff of having urged preparedness for selfish reasons, had the right to show fully conditions which have obtained in Mexico for years and which Mr. Tenney contended were ample reason for the Tribune's attitude.

IRISH PLEA WILL BE GIVEN BRITISH BY SEC. LANSING

Paris, May 20.—The request recently made by the American delegates of Irish societies in the United States that a safe conduct be given by the British government for Edward de Valera and other Irish Sinn Fein representatives, to come to Paris and present Ireland's case before the peace conference, will be transmitted to the British authorities, it was stated today. The request was made through Secretary of State Lansing who referred it to President Wilson.

A refusal on the part of the British government is anticipated, thus terminating the incident.

N.C.4 WINGS WAY TO POINT FOR 'HOP-OFF'

U. S. Plane Goes From Horta to Ponta Delgada to Fly to Lisbon.

Washington, May 20.—The naval seaplane N. C. 4 arrived at Ponta Delgada from Horta at 10:24 a. m. Washington time.

The official report to the navy department from Rear Admiral Jackson showed that the big plane covered the distance of 150 miles in 1 hour and 24 minutes, or at the rate of more than 55 miles an hour.

Rear Admiral Jackson, at Ponta Delgada, cabled the navy department today that the N. C. 4 had left Horta at Ponta Delgada, but in the light of messages from the admiral, received earlier in the day, this he did not expect the big seaplane to start for Lisbon, Portugal, before tomorrow or Thursday.

After arrival at Ponta Delgada it will be necessary to overhaul the plane and replenish her fuel supply.

N. C. 3 Out of Race. The naval seaplane N. C. 3 will not be able to resume the trans-Atlantic flight. A message to the navy department early today from Admiral Jackson at Horta said the damage resulting from the buffetings she received when forced to land while nearing the Azores had definitely put her out of the race. Her hull was leaking, the message said, and one of the engine struts was badly damaged.

WILSON BACKS RAILWAY PLAN

President Cables Approval of Method for Relief of Electric Systems Threatened.

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson has cabled his approval of a plan submitted by Secretaries Redfield and Wilson for the relief of the electric railway systems of the country now in the hands of receivers or threatened with involuntary liquidation.

The lines affected are those in New York, Providence, Buffalo, New Orleans, Denver, St. Louis, Birmingham, Montgomery, Pittsburgh, Des Moines, Memphis, Fort Wayne, St. Paul, Spokane and Chattanooga. The plan involves an investigation of general franchise of operation conditions in their relation to rates, by a federal commission composed of representatives of the treasury, commerce and labor departments, the national association of state commissioners, cities league of mayors, amalgamated association of street railway employees, American Electric railway association and the investment bankers' association of America.

In announcing his approval the president asked Secretaries Redfield and Wilson to forward their suggestions as to the personnel of the commission at the earliest time possible.

COMMITTEE JOBS ARE TURNED DOWN BY PROGRESSIVES

Washington, May 20.—The possibility that senate Republicans of the Progressive wing may take part in the selection of senate committees developed today when Senators Kenyon of Iowa and Jones of Washington followed the example of Senators Borah of Idaho and Johnson of California, and announced they would not accept places on Republican Leader Lodge's committee on committees.

Borah and Johnson were given places on the selecting body yesterday by the Republican leader, but they declined because Kenyon and Jones had been selected for the places by the Progressives. Senator Lodge, however, refused to reconsider his selections.

The whole controversy is an outgrowth of the fight made by the Progressive element against the proposed selection of Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania and Warren of Wyoming to chairmanships of two of the most powerful standing committees.

SEN. HITCHCOCK HOLDS LEAGUE CERTAIN OF O. K.

Declares Senate Will Ratify Covenant Without Change.

Washington, May 20.—Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, ranking Democrat of the senate foreign relations committee, predicted in a statement today that the senate would ratify the covenant of the league of nations and that the necessary majority vote to amend it or separate it from the peace treaty would not be obtained.

Senator Hitchcock has been the chief spokesman for the administration throughout the long senate controversy over the league of nations and his statement generally was regarded as a reply to that issued last night by Senator Lodge who said the league covenant was not acceptable to the majority of the senate.

Opponents Divided. "The supporters of the peace treaty in the senate are confronted by divided forces," said Senator Hitchcock. "First, there are those who are radically opposed to any league of nations under any circumstances. Second there are those who profess to support the league of nations but insist on amending some of the provisions to meet their own particular views."

"Either of these plans to succeed must receive the support of a majority of the senate. In other words the opponents of ratification can beat the treaty by securing one-third of the votes of the senate to reject the treaty but in order to amend it they must secure a majority of the votes of the senate."

Can Not Obstruct Peace. "It would require a majority of votes, of course, to strike out the league of nations article just as it would require a majority to change any part of the league of nations. It must be evident to everybody that while the senate can amend the treaty such amendment is a new treaty whether it strikes out the league of nations proposition or whether it amends the league of nations provision. If one nation refused to accept it that would produce a deadlock and make peace impossible. For all to accept any senate amendments even if it were possible would require a long period of time and that would greatly delay the advent of peace. The changes in the league constitution have removed the valid and proper objections to its ratification and I believe it will be ratified."

Luxury Tax One President Asks To Have Revised

Washington, May 20.—Amount special war taxes which the president in his message to congress today suggested should be eliminated, are those on water and so-called luxuries such as expensive articles of clothing and personal equipment; on proprietary medicinal and toilet preparations; and on such manufacturers' products as automobile trucks and accessories, pianos, sporting goods, chewing gum, cameras and camera supplies; fire arms, electric fans, thermos bottles and motor boats.

Taxes on most of these articles went into effect May 1 and the collection of them, involving innumerable small making small change, has caused much complaint from retailers and purchasers.

TOMORROW IS SET FOR CALLING UP BILL ON SUFFRAGE

Washington, May 20.—Representative Mondell of Wyoming, Republican leader, announced in a house submission of an equal suffrage constitutional amendment would be called up tomorrow for passage. His announcement followed a favorable report on the resolution of Representative Mann of Illinois by the house resolutions committee.

ASK WHY YANKS ARE STILL IN SIBERIA

Washington, May 20.—Resolutions asking explanations regarding American troops in Siberia were introduced today by Senator Poindexter, Republican, of Washington. Senator Johnson, Republican, of California, and Representative Emerson, Republican, of Ohio, they ask how many Americans are there and what military policy is being carried out. Senator Johnson's resolution particularly asked what it was proposed to do with the 5,000 regular troops now being recruited for Siberian duty.

FOE TO MAKE PEACE REPLY WEDNESDAY?

Will Give Answer on Day Time Limit Ends—See Treaty Signed Soon.

Paris, May 20.—The German plenipotentiaries will deliver their observations on the peace treaty terms Wednesday of this week. No extension of time for replying has been given them. The general expression in conference circles is that the Germans will ultimately sign the treaty.

Berlin, May 20.—(Via London.)—The German reply to the peace terms will be handed to the representatives of the allied and associated powers Thursday, the Tagblatt says. The contents of the reply, it is added, will adhere closely to the German version of President Wilson's 14 points.

The 15 days given the Germans to make a reply to the peace treaty will expire Thursday.

(By Associated Press.) The treaty of peace may not be signed until some time during the middle of June, according to advisers from Paris. It probably will be known by June 8, however, whether the Germans will accept or reject the terms of the allies.

Before the 15-day period given to the Germans to make replies to the terms of the treaty expires on Thursday of this week, it is expected the enemy delegation will submit counter proposals so voluminous and elaborate that it will take the peace conference until June 1 to frame a rejoinder.

Final Hun Reply About June 8. After that the Germans, it is said, will endeavor to frame their final reply. This will be on or about June 8, and the treaty must then be engrossed in final form for signing.

The German delegation was called together yesterday by its chief, Count von Brockdorff-Rantzau, who laid before his colleagues the instructions he received at Spa on Sunday. It is reported that an announcement has been prepared by the Germans, but has been referred to Berlin for approval.

TERMS TO HALT STRIKE GIVEN

Winnipeg Strikers Will Agree Basis Upon Which They Will Agree to Settlement.

Winnipeg, Man., May 20.—The central strike committee of organized labor in Winnipeg made public this afternoon in a letter to Mayor Charles F. Gray the terms upon which it will consider a settlement of the general strike. Recognition of all the unions involved and reinstatement of all employees on strike are asked. The letter does not specifically refer to wages and hours.

Shortly after it was announced this morning that a conference is in progress between members of the general strike committee and the citizens' committee, regarding an important phase of strike settlement, it became known that Senator Gideon Robertson, minister of labor, and Arthur Meighen, minister of the interior, left Ottawa early today for Winnipeg.

GOOD OF IOWA IN MOVE FOR NATION BUDGET SYSTEM

Washington, May 20.—Creation of a national budget system with the president responsible for compilation of estimates of appropriations needed by the various government departments and with congress given a voice in the expenditure of the appropriations, is provided in a bill introduced in the house today by Representative Good of Iowa, chairman of the house appropriations committee.

The measure would create an accounting department to be under the control of the comptroller general of the United States, who would be answerable only to congress, and would perform the duties now discharged by the comptroller of the treasury and the auditors of the several government departments.

Most Change Congress. We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to continue to be antagonistic instead of being partners; if they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how

Full Text of President's Message Sent to Congress

Washington, May 20.—The complete text of President Wilson's message to congress today as cabled from Paris follows:

Gentlemen of the congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of congress. It still seems to be my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government.

Funds Needed. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920, have not yet been made: the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention. I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

Labor Most Pressing Problem. I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the country, but out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel.

I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington to seek the opinion of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention if in only general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also. The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps the most important question of the day is the question of the future of the world as a whole, and the best thought of this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlight-

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MESSAGE IS BIG SURPRISE TO CONGRESS

President Plans Aid for Soldiers and Appeals For Suffrage.

Washington, May 20.—President Wilson, in his message to congress today, recommended repeal of the war-time prohibition law, so far as it applies to wine and beer, and announced definitely that the railroad systems and telegraph and telephone lines would be returned to private ownership; urged a revision of war taxes, particularly to abolish the manufacturers' and retail sales excises; and outlined generally a program respecting labor.

These were the "high spots" of the president's message cabled from Paris.

Besides that, he again urged enactment of the woman suffrage constitutional amendment, recommended that the tariff laws be supplied with teeth to protect American industry against foreign attack; spoke for legislation to facilitate American enterprise through the expansion of shipping, and backed Secretary Lane's program for land for returning soldiers.

Of the Paris peace conference and the league of nations, the president said it would be premature to discuss them or express a judgment. He also advocated discussion of domestic legislation at length because of his long absence from Washington.

Conceding that a unique document, the only one of its kind ever transmitted across the ocean from a president on a foreign shore. For the first time in six years it heard a presidential message read by a reading clerk instead of assembling to hear the president deliver an address in person.

Message Proves Surprise. The recommendations for the repeal of war-time prohibition and for return of the rail and wire systems, while not unexpected by some, contained the greatest element of surprise and provoked the most widespread comment of the many tasks set before congress by the president.

In his reference to prohibition, the president did not enter extensively into the considerations involved. Demobilization, he said merely, "has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wines and beers."

This ban laid several months ago to become effective on July 1, could only be removed, the president said, by congressional enactment.

Shown Abandonment of Ownership. His recommendation regarding return of the railroads and wire lines was the first authoritative declaration by the administration of its future policy and greatly surprised many members who had interpreted the developments of the last few months to mean that Mr. Wilson eventually would propose some form of permanent government operation. On the contrary, the directness of the president's declaration on that point left no doubt that he was through with any possible scheme of permanent retention.

Will Return Roads and Phones. "The telegraph and telephone lines," said the message, "will of course be returned to their owners as soon as the transfer can be effected without administrative confusion. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year."

In the case of each the president asked for legislation necessary to complete the readjustments necessitated by the change.

In his recommendation for readjustment of taxation the president made it clear that he did not expect a fundamental readjustment of the Democratic tariff rates that have been operative for the past six years. He asked for tariff changes only to protect special interests like the distillers' industry. Some reductions were advocated in war time excess profits taxes and the present taxes on retail sales the president thought could be dispensed with entirely.

What Will Be Congress' Answer? What will be the reply of the Republican congress to these proposals became at once the topic of discussion everywhere about the capitol. In returning the railroads it generally was conceded, the Republican leaders will readily give the president their cooperation. But as to prohibition and tariff and

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The Weather

Fair tonight and Wednesday; not much change in temperature. Temperature at 7 a. m., 42; highest yesterday, 60; lowest last night, 41.

Velocity of wind at 7 a. m., 8 miles per hour. Precipitation, 15 in. Relative humidity at 7 p. m., 63; at 7 a. m., 68.

RIVER FORECAST.

Slowly falling stages in the Mississippi will continue from below Dubuque to Muscatine until heavy rains occur.

Station	State	Change
St. Paul	6.1
Red Wing	5.5
LaCrosse	5.9
Prairie du Chien	7.8
Dubuque	5.9
LeClaire	5.9
Davenport	7.7

I. M. Sherier, Meteorologist.